New-York Daily Times.

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VOL. IV....NO. 1211 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

SHORTEST PASSAGE EVER MADE.

Only Nineteen Days and Twenty Hours from San Francisco.

Gold Freight $940,000

COLONEL WALKER AND PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY NEWS.

More About the Exploded Bankers.

GREAT FRAUDS CHARGED.

Assignment of Adams & Co. Broken up.

POLITICAL NEWS.

TRADE AND MINING.

LATER FROM OREGON, UTAH, &c.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived last evening in six days and nineteen hours from San Juan, with 412 passengers and $940,025 on freight from San Francisco, July 16, per steamship *Uncle Sam*—making the passage from San Francisco in the unprecedented short time of nineteen days and twenty hours. The route is perfectly healthy, there having been no sickness of any kind during the voyage. The mines in California are yielding better than for several years past. Gold in large quantities has been discovered near Puget Sound.

Col. WALKER is still at Realejo, where he is reported from San Juan del Sur. Capt. FRENCH sailed down by the last steamer from San Francisco, to join the Government party. Col. KINNEY arrived at San Juan with a party of twenty-four on the 19th ult., in the brig *Hunstress*, of Philadelphia. They are engaged in putting up a building in San Juan. There is much dissatisfaction among them. The *Northern Light* left in the barque of San Juan the English steamer *Bonsard*, brig *Franklin*, from St. Thomas, brig *Huntress*, for Philadelphia, in ballast, and schooners *Jessie*, of Shrewsbie. The brig *Hamlet*, of Wilmington, Capt. Cow, went ashore and bilged at the mouth of the harbor, in a heavy squall, on the night of the 17th ult. Crew all saved.

SPECIE LIST PER NORTHERN LIGHT.

Wasson & Co., San Juan	$207,000	Wasson & Co., San Juan	$12,000
Palmer, Cook & Co.	18,000	Wells, Fargo & Co., New-York	12,000
Adams & Co.	8,000	Limard Freres, N. Y.	12,941
Page, Bacon & Co.	3,100	Goddard, Clapp & Co.	11,000
Page, Bacon & Co., St. L.	10,000	Order, San Francisco	11,000
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Page, Bacon & Co., Bombay	3,100	Order, N. Y.	10,000
Page, Bacon & Co., Singapore	3,100	Order, N. Y.	10,000
Page, Bacon & Co., Batavia

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, August 6, 1853

New-York Daily Times

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6 1856.

TERMS AND PRINTING.

We will have daily delivered in quarters all parts of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, in the VERY BEST STYLE, Single Copies of the Daily Times, Two Cents. Orders left at the Counting Room, or sent through the Post Office, will receive prompt attention.

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Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, Aug. 6, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

From California.

The semi-monthly packet by the way of Nicaragua, with dates to the 16th of July, affords no very startling news from the Pacific side. The accounts are generally of a cheerful look in regard to Trade, Mining and the Crops. The last have been somewhat damaged by the insect, but the breadth of land put in cultivation is so much greater than in former seasons, that the yield of Grain will be much beyond the domestic wants of the State. The Gold product continues good, and the present steamer delivers at this port nearly a million of dollars. New discoveries are reported at Puget's Sound.

Some interesting extracts—a portion of them amusing, withal—will be found in our summary, touching the financial explosion in February. It seems that the resident partner of one of the broken houses charges down upon the partner and assignee of another exploded concern, with a grave affidavit, to the effect that for the last four or five years, the latter have been selling the former spurious Gold dust, to the damage of the house of *four hundred thousand dollars!*

From the Isthmus of Nicaragua we have advice that Colonel WALKER, whose defeat is confirmed, remains at Realejo, and that Col. KINNEY, with a party of 24 persons, had safely landed at San Juan of the North, and was quietly engaged in putting up a building at that place. There is said to be much dissatisfaction among his party.

Cheap Papers in England.

We notice that most of the cheap newspapers which sprung up so plentifully all over England, upon the removal of the penny stamp duty, *are already dying off. In every* principal city notices appear of the suspension of one or more of these mushroom *duties. And the general impression now* seems to be, that the abolition of the duty will not accomplish so much of a revolution in the newspaper literature of Great Britain as was anticipated.

The reason of all this is plain enough to men who have any practical knowledge of newspaper publishing. The London *Times* says the new papers died because they gave too much reading for the price asked. We are inclined to think their failure was due to the fact that they were not worth even the penny charged. Their Editors seemed to *take it for granted that they must compete* directly with the large papers, and made up their matter on the same model. Two or three long, heavy leaders on politics, meagre abstracts of news from the seat of war, and a few paragraphs of local news, made up their chapter of contents.

A newspaper must be made up to meet the wants of the class for which it is intended. Cheap newspapers in England must not aim to supplant the old journals with those who are accustomed to read them,—for this is impossible. They cannot command the capital, the experience, the ability or the skill necessary to accomplish that result. It is folly, therefore, for a penny paper to ape the *Times*, to imitate its style, affect its authority, follow in its wake or "pitch into" its leaders for the purpose of breaking it down. The class of Englishmen who have been and are now in the habit of reading newspapers, will continue to read the *Times*, the *News* or the *Post* as hitherto,—because those are the papers which they prefer, which they have come to need, and for which they can afford to pay.

But there is another and a very large class of the English people who have never been in the habit of reading newspapers at all,—partly because they cannot afford to pay for them, and partly because they are beyond their comprehension. The *Times* and other journals are written for the educated classes —for men of intelligence, cultivation and thought. They would not be relished or appreciated by the ignorant and uncultivated. To meet *their* wants a paper must consult their habits of thought, and must be so made up as to attract their attention and enlist their interest. Its contents must have greater variety,—touch upon topics with which they are brought into more immediate contact,—be less stately and more conversational in its tone than those journals which are designed for a higher class of readers. Among the many cheap papers recently sent us from England, we have not seen one which seemed at all adapted to the tastes or wants of the class upon which all cheap journals in England must depend for success.

The removal of the stamp duty is not likely to affect the large journals in the least. They have reduced their price by just the amount of the duty removed,—*from five to four pence*; so that their balance sheet remains unaffected by the change.

Men of Honor.

Public attention is, we regret to say, too often called to reports of what are pleasantly entitled "difficulties" in our columns. Fulfilling our office as a daily journal, we are of course obliged to chronicle all that comes within our knowledge of what men do. If Patrick O'Doherty, actuated by certain peculiar instincts, murders his mother, Mrs. O'Doherty, we are forced to devote a portion of our columns to a chronicle of the crime. If some young gentleman of the Bowery, panting beneath the double influence of rage and rum, fires a pistol at some other young gentleman of the same classic locality, the details of his act are embalmed in "minion" or "nonpareil," simply because a newspaper records, or ought to record, everything that happens within our social sphere. In like manner, when some Southern or Northern scoundrel—for we regret to say that such *exist in both portions of the Union—acting* under some vague impression that he possesses a certain delicate article entitled "honor," and further fancies that said article is injured, and, urged by such impression, proceeds to beat or mutilate the gentleman whom he supposes to be the active cause of the said injury, our columns naturally contain a report of the outrage, and he takes his place with other criminals.

Still we are afraid that the individual who disgraces his rank, as a man, by street-fighting, does not take the same place in the public mind as well-regulated newspapers bestow on him. We fear that there yet remains some portion of sympathy for the bully whose crime is glossed over with the word "difficulty." We cannot help thinking that some people still look upon the application of the cowhide, and the sudden resort to the revolver, as chivalric, and manly. There never was a greater mistake. It must indeed be a false state of society in which a man can behold a person draw out a whip or knife from his pocket, and beat or mutilate another with them, and calmly endorse such conduct. The spectator must truly have a strange idea of dignity, who can perceive it in the flushed face, the agitated movement, the convulsive struggles of the street assailant. How would any man like to see his father beating another man in a public thoroughfare? would his filial reverence be unshaken? would he see no disgrace staining the white hairs? Take the man whom as Americans we are most accustomed to reverence, and whose example we justly advance as a model of manly dignity and moderation,—take GEORGE WASHINGTON, and suppose him armed with a cowhide, belaboring some offender in the open street; where would the dignity be then? Would we see any longer the majestic uncrowned monarch of a free people? All majesty, all grandeur would be sunk in passion, and the spectator would feel with sorrow that he was looking upon a man whose brutal instincts were more dominant than the self-respect and self-control on which all true dignity of character depends.

The frequency of appeals to physical force is one of the most disgraceful features in our national character. Our "Items" columns teem every month with scandalous assaults on citizens, induced by political rancor, or private animosity. Even gentlemen like Governor REEDER, whose positions in any other country would guarantee them against violence, even they are liable any moment to the lawless attacks of such fellows as STRINGFELLOW. Our Senate is profaned by violence, and in the well-known instance of FOOTE, a scene was presented which even the stormiest *moments of "The Mountain," during the* French Revolution, could scarcely parallel. In the House of Representatives nothing like a sharp personal debate can occur without giving rise to scenes of actual or of threatened violence. Words and epithets are bandied for the express purpose of insult, and contesting a political position seems synonymous with provoking a personal fight. The same thing is true in professional life—especially in the Southern and Western States. An offensive remark in conversation, or a distasteful paragraph in print, is punished by a pistol, a bowie-knife, or a club. Moral character is brought to the bully's test.

This feature of our society has been excused on the ground of our national rawness and youth. But it is time that these brutal instincts should cease to have sway over our actions. No man, but one devoid of all delicacy of sentiment, could fancy that his honor, if injured, would be healed by his transforming himself into a mere rowdy for the time being, and inflicting a series of blows on the offending individual. A blow is, in reality, less degrading to the person who receives than to the one who bestows it. There is something utterly revolting to a dignified man in the idea of lifting his hand against another. It is an action that arises from a low animal instinct, and is shared in common with the most degraded members of society.

An old gentleman of this City, and the father of a family, some time since inflicted personal chastisement on a young gentleman. The affair at the time became public property. Previously to that a prominent Irishman attacked the editor of a New-York paper with a cowhide. In both these cases we should like to know who lost the most in the encounters, the assailed or the assailant? Any man is liable to attack, and is consequently not responsible for the act or another; but the man who attacks, plans the assault, arms himself before-hand, and becomes a premeditated blackguard. We are sure there can be but one opinion as to who the real sufferer is on such occasions.

It is urged, we are aware, that the duel is one proper substitute for these personal conflicts. But it is no substitute at all,—it is the same thing, precisely, in another form. The alleged necessity for fighting a duel rests on exactly the same grounds as the necessity for horsewhipping or pummeling somebody. Both assume that it is absolutely essential to inflict personal or physical chastisement for offensive words or any form of disrespect;—and this assumption—this appeal to physical force, this reliance upon fists and muscles, as a means of righting moral wrongs,—is the distinctive mark and symptom of that barbarism which it signalizes, and which we ought long since to have outgrown. The recent correspondence between Mr. CLAY and Mr. PRENTICE illustrates the point, and at the same time shows that some of our foremost men recognize the evil and can rise above the sentiment which creates it. Mr. CLAY knew no means of obtaining a decision between himself and his opponent but by the pistol. Mr. PRENTICE treated the suggestion with just contempt, and appealed the quarrel to the public sense of justice and of right. No man of just principles and feelings can doubt that his course was by far the wisest, and most in the spirit of honor and of personal dignity.

Discovering a Discrepancy.

Some men are good for one thing and some for another, while a few are good for nothing; but our Anglo-American cotemporary of the *Albion*, who is good for a good many things, is particularly good at discovering a discrepancy. If there be one thing that *he* can do better than another it is that; he could discover a discrepancy between a horse-chestnut and a chestnut horse, though a less discriminating observer might suppose them to be as much alike as two peas. We would like to look through his eye-glass, for we have no doubt it possesses some remarkable optical qualities.

Our cotemporary has even discovered a discrepancy in the DAILY TIMES, and we can readily imagine the incredulous amusement of the public at such an announcement, in an article of the *Albion's*, of last week, headed "*Comic Side of a Serious Subject.*" And we will remark, *sotto voce*, that, after reading the article, we were like *the little boy at the show, who wanted to* know "Vich was the man and vich the monkey,"—we could not discover which was the *comic side* nor which the serious. There is one point in the article in question, which may be regarded as comic or serious, according to the temper of the observer; but, for our own part, it does not appear at all comic to our own view, though it is sufficiently absurd. We allude to the *Albion's* idea of the convertible meaning of the word cheap, which, he applied to newspapers, he regards as synonymous with base; and, as the *Albion* is, certainly, a very dear paper, it is quite excusable in it to hold such an opinion.

The *Albion* is the British Lion's right hand man in this country, and as the mind is always an exaggeration of the masses, our cotemporary gets up a growl at little pokes which would not excite a wag of the Lion's tail; and it is quite impossible for us to express an opinion in relation to the Crimea, or on any subject connected with England, without our *watchful cotemporary's pricking up his ears* and fancying he smells a rat, which must be nipped in the bud. In his last article, to which we have alluded, he accuses us of discrepancies in our columns, and, by way of example, says, with the air of a triumphant green grocer:

Take a couple; gathered, both of them, within a brief space, and not calling for an iota of comment:

"Those who talk about England's decline, and fix her position as a third or fourth rate power, because she has lost 20,000 men before Sebastopol, talk twaddle. The loss of ten such armies would only serve to unveil her resources and bring out the indomitable energy of her people.—*July 24.*	"The sinew and muscle that reaped glory on a red field in the Peninsula, campaigns, and raised an empire on the great day of Waterloo, are no longer found in the British market. The pride, strength and prestige of that once invincible army have departed. The bloody encounter of Inkermann was fatal to the renown of British heroism.—*August 2.*

The fact of their being more than a week's interval between the appearance of these two opinions,—the one having reference to the *sources of the British Empire—the other* to the composition of the British army,—shows how carefully our cotemporary reads us, assorts us, preserves our remarks, and remembers and quotes us. He has got one of those *bad* memories which never forget anything, and aids it, of course, with scissors and paste, and jottings in a note book. But, as to the discrepancy in the two paragraphs which he has quoted, we must confess our own inability to discover it.

The truth of the first opinion, we presume, the *Albion* will not question, and the facts stated in the second he cannot presume to deny. If he would insist that Inkermann was another Waterloo, and Lord RAGLAN another WELLINGTON, we shall not dispute the matter with him; but still, we shall continue to publish our own opinions of foreign affairs, as we have done heretofore, although our belligerent cotemporary may not be inclined to coincide with us at all times.

Taxes.

The War tax begins to make itself felt in England. A writer in the *Times* demands that domestic servants, who are now entirely exempt, be made to contribute their proportion to the expenses of the war. He urges that while they are less affected by the increased cost of living than any other class in the community, there is no reason why they should be relieved from contributing their share to the support of the State.

☞ We publish this morning the concluding portion of a very eloquent speech recently made in the House of Commons by Mr. BRIGHT,—arraigning the Ministry for its course in regard to the war. Mr. BRIGHT thinks that a very great mistake was made in the rejection of the terms of peace suggested by Austria and concurred in by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and also in Lord JOHN's neglect to stand by his own opinions, whether supported by the Ministry or not.

☞ *The Churchman's Monthly Magazine* for August contains a very well-written and readable article of six pages upon Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD. It assigns the usual sympathy attendant upon his efforts for Copyright as a reason for sketching his life,—makes a notice of his political opinions and position, and describes quite minutely his personal appearance. It closes by saying that "although he has for a time failed to carry the Copyright bill, yet *he may depend*, if he perseveres, and does not enter into unnecessary compromises without receiving in return pledges of acquiescence, *he will ultimately succeed.*" In our opinion, his chances of ultimate success are considerably lessened by his having *died*, something over a year since,—a fact of which his biographer seems never to have heard.

The Shakers—a Sunday Among Them.

Most sects are sure of their own perpetuation from generation to generation, by virtue of the general principle that "*as* the father, so will be the son." The Presbyterian teaches the tenets of his creed to his sons, and they to their sons, till some of them prove childless. The Roman Catholic inoculates into her offspring the doctrines of the Romish Church, and secures him as a convert before he is able to speak plainly the words of the prayer she teaches him. So we may look for Presbyterians and Roman Catholics henceforth, until the coming of the season—the good time spoken of—when all sects are merged into living truth, or consumed in its great blaze. But the *Shakers have no such natural method* for the propagation of their faith and their shakes. Repudiating the doctrine of marriage, and teaching that love if more deep than brotherly and platonic love, is but another name for lust, their dependence is upon the meagre proselytism of adults, the supply of children put by disabled or dying parents under their guardianship, and the fruits of *the basket*. The latter we suspect is much the most prolific, as indeed it is the most legitimate source of their increase. A Shaker community is a great relief to town authorities—to its door goes, nicely tucked up in a basket that scrupulously ignores its owner, many a deserted little one that otherwise would come up a "town-child," and be till its "binding-out" a "town-charge."

We have already told how a deputation of the Lebanon Shakers have been to our town lately and selected twenty children from Randall's Island, whom they would like to take home with them and adopt; also, how the Governors are thinking the *thing over*, and getting the drift of public sentiment on the subject, as all good Governors should.

*We once happened in at the Neskayuna settle*ment—it is a beautiful village a few miles west of Troy—upon a Sunday. Just now it is not impertinent to sketch the sight we saw upon the occasion.

To reach Neskayuna we took a wagon, our party being some half-dozen in number. We arrived at the settlement a little before Church time, hitched our team under the shade of a lofty tree and just glancing at the red painted factory and houses and the well-cropped green sward which surrounded and interlaid them all, went directly to the meeting-house. One end of the room where services were held was set apart by a railing for "the world's people," who never fail, in numbers more or less large, to visit them every Sunday. Here we took our seat. The remainder of the capacious hall was bare of all furniture, except a plain wooden seat on each side against the wall, and a rude desk at the end opposite the visitors. The floor was very white and polished exceedingly smooth. Occasionally an Elder would come in at one of the Shaker doors, regulate a window or point a stranger to a seat and return again. At 10½ o'clock both doors at the end opposite ours were opened, and a procession of males on one side and females on the other entered solemnly, the Elders taking the lead. All being within the Hall, the two parties faced each other and moved near enough together to have touched, then moved backward till they approached the wall. Then each *line broke into two, still so arranged, however*, that the youngest were farthest from "the world's people." Then followed a succession of shuffling marches and counter-marches, and then wheelings into line, each party traversing the circumference of the room in single file, chanting perpetually, in a monotonous melody, a sentence of thanksgiving. This melody was changed at times, but it never took the form of any tune we have seen written, nor were the words ever restrained by any of the common metres. *The music must have been* somniferous to those accustomed to it, but to all newcomers it must seem exceedingly comical. It was borne to the ears of listeners from the *hearts, chests or vocal chords of the sing*ers, (wherever it originated,) at least one-half of it *via* the nose. The whole body moved in concert with the sounds. At first, only the hands were flapped feebly, then more vigorously; then the arms took on the same awkward motion; then the shoulders, and the head beat time, and the whole body shuffled in a sort of dance; all went through the same motions—the old man with peaked chin, and skin loosely wrapped about his bones, and the mere baby at the end of the line, evidently rejoicing under its grave face, that so much of life and motion, and so much of a time was permitted it. Truly, the minstrels that dress in white woolen overcoats, and sing "Fi-i-i-i," do not greatly travesty the Shakers when at their worship.

The dress of the worshippers was no less comical than their songs. The men wore long-skirted coats,—antique Shanghais, that had the effect to make all, when the faces were hidden, to look of the same age. All the males wore flat cocked hats, breeches and stockings, checked cravats, and all were in the same drab color, though of different shades. The line was arranged after passing the adults according to their height. It was the same on the other side. The females all wore drab dresses, with a white handkerchief crossed over the breast and pinned at the waist. Each wore a white muslin cap of the plainest make, which made them look as if they were so may dead folks come up to Shaker meeting in their grave cloths. At the first look one would think them a company of grave old women, varying in stature down to the veriest dwarfs. All seemed as if they must be wrinkled and care-worn, yet a closer observation showed, under their tight caps, many pretty faces and beautiful masses of hair; but in that disguise, from the prettiest of them all, Cupid would have run away in terror. There were young Misses, tender lasses, and some very small girls; but no smile lighted any solemn face—as for laughter, they might as well have been already buried.

When the dancing and chanting had ceased, the parties retreated to the wall on either side and sat down; the males facing the females. It was Sunday, and of course we were not at liberty to speculate whether ever there were love glances shot from Ezekiel's cold gray eyes, into those that so demurely glimmered from under the cerement of Rachel's, opposite. Still we could not but remember that in all that community, Love is treated as a wicked emotion;—love the sisters, indeed, the brethren may, but Ezekiel must have no tenderer affection for young and gentle Rachel than for the vizen Esther, who, being the next tallest, stands next to her in meeting; and if the maiden's heart ever softens to Ezekiel more than to Samuel, we suppose she is adjudged guilty of a sin, but such slow Nature prompts it, and must defend us forgive; and this feature of the Shakers' polity certainly comes not from God, but from the Devil. We must not preach, however. It is Aminadab's turn to-day.

And Aminadab comes up from the seat where he had settled after the dance, drops behind the form at the end, and with the remark that the spirit came to him while he was in the field on the third day, moving him to prepare some thoughts, he begged the Great Spirit that they might warm and comfort the hearts of believers, and be an arrow of conviction to the hearts of the world's people.

The discourse, which was certainly orthodox in length, was a very good moral lecture, with few points of difference from a common New-England sermon, except in the direct address to outsiders, in which the advantages of their style of life was set forth in glowing terms.

The exhortation ended, the people rose again, shuffled and sung another chant, and then disappeared as they had entered in single file.

The visitors quietly departed, but at the door "JOSEPH" met us; (he had recognized us in the midst of the shaking,) and whispering us to meet him at the store, disappeared. Now the store is the show-room; and it was not open on Seventh-day, except for convenience of egress from another apartment.

Of course nothing could be *bought* on that day, but while our attention was invited to this or that article of Shaker Manufacture, we were told that, if we desired to take any little keepsakes with us we could do so, and SAMUEL would see us at our hotel *on Fair-day*, and have it *made right*. Then, after a stroll along the clean and well kept walks, through green pastured lands and thrifty gardens, JOSEPH led us to a dining room, and insisted that we should sit down and lunch. Hungry men do not need to be urged much to eat such fare as we saw spread out, and yet we hesitated. The elders who honored us with their presence had taken seats, and there were only enough left for our party, though several aged sisters were in the room. Our gallantry—but it was of no use. The females and males never eat together, and our insisting upon it only made them smile at our inexperience.

But what a lunch! There was cold boiled meat and roast meat in abundance. There was mush, and a style of pudding we have never seen before—hominy, boiled sump, and cracked corn, with milk that comes from cows! There was butter, yellow as gold, and butter white from its late working—according to the pasture the cows fed on. The bread was "home-made" of the sort that bakers can't make, and the biscuits threatened to rival the bread in size. There were pumpkin pies and apple pies, and dried apple pies, with plenty of slapjack in. So when we arose from our lunch we were stuffed to that degree that we would not have given a fig for the best dinner ever *planned by mortal man*. We left, as all leave after a visit to a Shaker settlement, with exalted ideas of Shaker hospitality, order, neatness, and economy; thinking it an island of calmness in a world that is all a raging ocean beside; a still place amid storms and never-ceasing commotions. But we were more than ever impressed that it was a living tomb for one who has the passions of men and the spirit of the times in his bones, though indeed a tomb whose doors any occupant may thrust back on their hinges if he has the courage to do so. We felt involuntarily that it would be a bad place for Almshouse Governors to put a score of children in, because this age is several centuries in advance of Shaker habits and customs, and the Christianized Nineteenth Century has a higher destiny for its children—even for its poor—than the lives of recluses.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The opera of "Cinderella" is to be produced here to-night. Some care has been bestowed on the production of this spectacle piece, and it will doubtless have a run.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The French Vaudeville Company appear here to-morrow night in three pieces.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—A French Vaudeville and Ballet Company is to play here on Wednesday night under the direction of Mons. PIOT of *New-Orleans. The season is, we believe*, to terminate with ten performances.

SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE, at the Chinese Rooms, is one of the most entertaining exhibitions in the City. The Panorama itself is excellently done, particularly the architectural portions of it, and the lecturer has a dry, sententious narrative way of his own, not to be resisted. The subdued emotion with which he utters his jokes, and the sepulchral earnestness with which he gradually gets funny, together with his lecture itself, are admirable. A clever pianist also contributes materially to the enjoyment of the entertainment.

Items.

MR. JOHN DARCIE has just published a biographical sketch of Madame RACHEL, prefixed to which is an admirable portrait of that distinguished Tragedienne. The plate is an excellent specimen of art, and remarkable for the fact that it is the result of a new process. The portrait is taken on sensitive steel by the Heliographic process, and bitten in with acid. Extreme fidelity is thus secured, and a novel and pleasing effect also. Accompanying the Sketch is an ocean of criticism which we commend to the desperate in such matters.

Brigadier General HALL, we are happy to learn, is rapidly recovering from the effect of his accident on the Fourth of July.

The Theatre at Dubuque, says the *Tribune* of that city, is drawing large and delighted audiences.

Miss LOUISA HOWARD and Mr. HENRY FARREN are at the Royal Lyceum.

BARNUM now announces four grand Baby Shows, in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati.

The Peoples Theatre of St. Louis is still open.

The "PICKEL" Family and the Infant Drummer are at the Melodion, Cleveland.

Mr. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING took their farewell benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, on Saturday. COULDOCK plays there to-night.

The Holliday-street Theatre is open. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD appears to-night.

JOHN BROUGHAM took his benefit at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, on Friday last. MORRIS BARNETT played in "Capers and Coronets."

ILLNESS OF M. BOCHSA.—We understand that this veteran composer and orchestral leader is in a precarious state of health, and that he himself fears he shall never leave California. BOCHSA is the last of the glorious old school of masters who, during the latter part of the last century, were to music what the Elizabethan age was to modern literature. He is the author of more than three thousand pieces for the harp; many of the finest extant. He has officiated as orchestral leader at the *début* of some of the most celebrated prima donnas of the past thirty years; has assisted in the first production of many famous operas, and has himself composed a number of operas and ballets which yet keep the stage. A great musical light is fading, and one whose place it will be difficult to fill.—*Alta, 16th July.*

Mme ISIDORA CLARK, the American vocalist, is about taking a musical tour through the State.

Mr. I. B. RICH is to be Treasurer of the National Theatre, Boston, next season.

NO UGLY WOMEN ENGAGED.—The New-Orleans *Picayune*, in noticing the new theatre to be opened there on a grand scale, says that one of the manager's rules is to have no "ugly women" in his *corps dramatique*, and that his motto is to be, "Youth, beauty, profusion of light, flowers and gayety."

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—The "Serious Family," and "An Object of Interest," were performed at Derby Hall, Hingham, Wednesday evening, by a company of ladies and gentlemen of that town.

☞ We are under particular obligations to the Pacific Express Company and to the Purser of the *Northern Light* for the early delivery of our California files last evening.

THIRD AVENUE.—Over the Bridge.—Those who wish to see the finest stock of Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Linen Goods, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Balmorals, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cottonades, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crumb Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Window Shades, Fixtures, Trimmings, Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Bindings, Buttons, Braids, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Cottons, Canvas, Patterns, Stamping, Fancy Goods, Notions, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Britannia Ware, Tinware, Woodenware, Willow Ware, Brushes, Baskets, Cordage, Twine, Hardware, Stationery, Blank Books, Paper Hangings, Window Paper, Fire Boards, Fire Screens, Fire Sets, Fenders, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Heaters, Grates, Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Tools, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Fishing Tackle, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whips, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Furnishings, Horse Clothing, Horse Blankets, Robes, Carriage Trimmings, Axles, Springs, Wheels, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Leather, Findings, Hats, Caps, Furs, Millinery, Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Stocks, Ties, Scarfs, Bosoms, Collars, Cuffs, Dressing Gowns, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Overalls, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Coats, Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, Dresses, Skirts, Hoops

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NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Serious Affray in Broadway.

A very serious affray occurred about 2 o'clock last Friday morning, in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Hotel, which is used for dissipation and bar purposes. A fellow, calling himself Count Louis Schlesinger, entered this department of the Hotel, accompanied by a friend, who was quite intoxicated, and made a noise that disturbed the guests. He was forcibly ordered out by Mr. Billings, but the intruder did not heed the request and continued his shouting and yelling. Mr. Billings then finished round, and while attempting to eject him from the premises, was assailed by Schlesinger, who seized a large earthen cheese bowl, from the counter and violently crushed it over his (Mr. B.'s) head, inflicting a fearful wound. Before assistance could be obtained Schlesinger had landed two other heavy blows over the head and face of Mr. Billings, and he fell upon the floor apparently insensible. At this time Mr. Baldwin rushed in and secured the desperate assailant until the police arrived. Meanwhile Mr. Billings was carried into a private room, and his wounds were examined by Dr. Quackenbos, of Amity-street, who pronounced them sufficient to endanger life.

The cellaret was cut severely near the temple, and received a terrible wound under the eye. He was otherwise bruised and mangled, and for several hours his recovery was considered very doubtful. He has somewhat revived, however, and if Congestion or erysipelas does not set in he may ultimately get well.

Schlesinger was locked up in the Eighth Ward Station-house, and arraigned before Judge Dowling, at the Jefferson Police Court the following morning. Subsequently, Mr. Dunning, belonging to the law firm, of which Mr. Charles O'Conor is the senior member, informed the magistrate, that said Schlesinger was an applicant of their office and desired to bail him out. Justice Pilgrim acted with all care in the matter, and being assured by the attending physician that there was no immediate apprehension of Mr. Billings expiring, His Honor admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

"Ward's Island" not exactly a Hospital.

A statement was made the other day by Mr. Perry, in his argument for the remonstrants remonstrating Castle Garden, before the Committee on Public Health, which is calculated to mislead us.

Mr. Perry said correctly, that the numbers arriving at this port between January and August this year, are only half as compared with a similar period last year, or about 82,000 against 160,000. To which he added, "disease has not diminished in the same ratio, there being only about 100 less, or 2,400 against 2,500 at the same date last year, as appears by the weekly reports in the papers."

This proceeds from a wrongful appreciation of the facts of the case. Out of the whole number of immigrants arriving from year to year at this port, a large number are destitute and others sick upon the vessels. An emigrant is entitled to certain privileges for five years after his arrival, consequently the hospitals, which receive from year to year, some becoming incapacitated, others remaining permanently unable to earn their own subsistence. So, that taking the numbers as they stand at Ward's Island and reported weekly, is no index whatever of the annual cause of health and disease, or in other words, of the amount of sickness of one year as compared with that of another.

Mr. Perry would have been nearer the mark had he taken as his basis the records of the Quarantine Hospital. On the 31st of May, 1854, there were 207 patients in Quarantine Hospital. And on the same day in this year there were only 144, being a decrease of 347. Further, on the 1st of July this year, there were only 88 patients at Quarantine, and subsequently only 78.

Almost a Catastrophe up Trinity Spire.

One day last week Mr. White, of Alabama, and Col. Yoakum, (author of the History of Texas,) started out to view the City. In order to enable them to do so to the best advantage it was decided first to ascend the spire of old Trinity and get an observation. After due effort the highest look-out elevation was reached, and the gentlemen having satisfied their curiosity prepared to descend. When they had descended about half way Mr. White, who was in the rear, began to feel very sick, and urged Col. Yoakum to hasten on or let him pass in front. Col. Y. being himself an invalid and obliged to move very leisurely stopped a little and let Mr. White pass down before him. Mr. W., however, continued to grow worse until he reached the open air nearly insensible. After a few moments, having partially recovered, he went to the foot of the *stairs just in time to meet Col.* Yoakum much exhausted and ready to fall. Mr. White caught hold of him and hurried him out into the open air, when he revived sufficiently to describe his sensations and secure a removal to the residence of Dr. J. Marion Sims. *The cause of* the sudden attack was doubtless the accumulation of foul air in the passages of the tower which had been closed for some days.

The authorities of Trinity should see that the tower is properly ventilated, lest some serious accident occur to visitors.

Surf-Bathing.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Much of the danger of bathing in the surf may be avoided by a very simple method. The watermen on the Rockaway beach manage to many, as if it were some mysterious property from whose devouring jaws death is no escape, to cannot by two bodies of water moving in opposite directions. When the waves are large, they approach and dash upon the shore with great violence and force. Of course, when that force has been expended, the water will remain until it has reached the common level of the ocean. But when this outward movement is strongest, another wave rolls forward and over the volume of retiring water, so that the two shocks serve as a barrier to prostrate one, by driving his feet seaward and his head towards the shore. And as he feels his feet giving way, he instinctively clings to his standing position with increasing effort, and as a matter of course his danger is increased; whereas, if he would jump upward courageously, so as to keep himself as free as possible from the lower sheet of water, he would be far less liable to be prostrated.

Surf-bathers, therefore, when they find themselves prevented by these opposite forces, resort to the sportive exercise of jumping rapidly upward, and they will be comparatively safe.

As an additional safeguard for bathers, it has been suggested that two or three Newfoundland dogs should be kept at every bathing station, and trained to the service of rescuing the disabled and helpless.

PHILANTHROPOS.

And a still safer method is to keep out of the surf altogether, especially that of Coney Island, until the hotel-keepers and bathing-house proprietors have provided ropes to be kept at all times on the beach, attached at one end, and ready to be run off at any moment. Boats also and watchmen should be stationed there to relieve the drowning. Until such elementary precautions are taken, whenever strangers, into the surf from Coney Island should question carefully how far his act differs from the commission of suicide. Surf-bathing is a delicious sport, a most delightful luxury, but while such stupid and stingy managers control the arrangements of the beach, it is only to be praised for the facilities it furnishes for bringing unhappy lives to a full stop.

The Common Council—August Work.

To-day the two branches of the Common Council meet again, opening their August Session. Nor should any imagine that after a single meeting the two Boards will adjourn till September. The money is not made that way. Members are paid $3 a-piece for their days in a month. Hence, he were fool (for fooling will number eight in August, seven in January. The Supervisors meet, too, as they have got $6 a day, and as they have but little business, they probably will do little this month.

Meanwhile, when will the mooching Aldermen decide the question of a new City Hall? Who can tell us the amount of rent paid now for the various locations that the City Hall should furnish, and realize on the sum total of the loss to the people, because Aldermen cannot make up their minds to go at what they, or more lively men, must soon begin. We have invoked chaos by their issues of economy and what seemly patriotism they may possess, but nothing comes of the incantation. Shall we beg somebody to take them over to Susanwere's?

Again, would it be convenient for the Committee that has Commissioner Perry's reputation in keeping, to inspect this year? We are hungry for a little useful knowledge as to the cost of grading streets in Yorkville. Our suspicion is, that removing soft earth in that neighborhood is a little more profitable than gold-digging ever was in California. And how Comptroller Flagg came to pay some very curious bills in this connection, we are dying with curiosity to learn. Can't Alderman Wakeman administer to our necessities?

Indignation—Castle Garden.

A Mass meeting of persons opposed to the use of Castle Garden as an emigrant depôt, is announced to take place on the Battery at 7 o'clock this evening. The meeting is got up, of course, by emigrant runners, who, now that their occupation's gone, are very indignant at the "desecration" of the Battery by the Commissioners of Emigration. These runners are a numerous, and, just now, (election being close at hand,) a very influential body. They have money, too, and as they will leave no means untried to insure their "rights" and "privileges," we should not be very much astonished to witness, ultimately, their triumph over the Commissioners. We are not aware that the runners intend, (like the Liquor-dealers,) to hold an independent Convention, and run independent, "unfanatical" candidates; but they will certainly be "down" upon all nominees who are not "O. K." on this chief issue.

The Liquor-dealers are short of timber. Suppose they add another plank to their platform, and fight for—"Rum and Runners' Rights!"

The Emigrant Depot.

We visited the Emigrant Depôt on Saturday, at noon. About 50 persons were there, being all that remained of the four vessels recently arrived. In conversation with an intelligent Englishwoman, with four children, on her way with her husband to her sisters in Wisconsin, she stated that they had lodged on the benches all night, but it was far more agreeable and cool then being on board ship; that the accommodation was great, especially to mothers with families. In one corner of the interior we found parties who were purchasing milk, bread and cheese. The seller assured us it was no profitable affair—so far it has been a great loss, many of the applicants having no money. No doubt some little time must elapse before the establishment will work efficiently. The mother to whom we alluded on being asked if the "bath" was not a blessing, replied correctly enough, "It was too hot for us coming off that crowded ship, to plunge immediately into cold water." She, her husband and children were going by the train, and were glad to escape New-York.

Meeting of Committee on Streets.

The Committee met on Saturday afternoon in the City Hall. Present Messrs. Cooper and Clifton.

Mr. Ebling, in answer to various and several questions from the Committee, gave his reasons for having advertised; the "bids," in his opinion, were not made in accordance with the ordinance; they lacked the necessary affidavit, which was an error in substance as well as in form. Other parties were notified as well as Smith, Secrel & Co. He thinks the contracts cannot be given until there is an appropriation. When the contracts were advertised there was a balance of $8,000. From the experience he has had during the last six months, he does not think the streets can be cleaned for any such amount of money as is included in the "bids." Has no means of judging as to the working value of the "machines; has seen them work, but does not know their cost. In Winter they will not take up dirt; they break down. Cannot speak as to their economy. It is worth $7,000 to sweep the Bowery annually. Can not say how "low" the machines could do it; he was told they were losing $800 a week in their agreement with him. Does not think that either with machines, or by hand, (*according to the specification of twice a week,*) can the streets be cleaned for the amount of the bid. Many of the streets are not entered once in three weeks.

Mr. Cummings, on being questioned by the Committee, said he rested his claim on the fact that the "bids" of Smith, Secrel & Co., for Sixteenth Ward, had been informal. His application was made with the necessary affidavit, which had been omitted by other parties.

The Committee stated that next week they would examine the heads of departments for the purpose of ascertaining what had been the usual practice in receiving proposals. Mr. Flagg and Mr. Craven would be notified, and the Committee would meet again next Tuesday.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

A gentleman residing in the vicinity of Hart's Corners, whose name was understood to be Butler, came near losing his life about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning by attempting to get on the 5:30 A. M. train from Croton Falls, of which Mr. Peter Banta is the conductor. The train had just left the depôt for New-York, and reached a road-crossing where Mr. B. attempted to get on the forward car, but having *a carpet bag in his hand which interfered with his* movements, caused him to miss his footing, and by retaining his hold of the rails he was dragged a *considerable distance, and had his clothes torn off,* and his back and side very severely injured.

Mr. Banta, conductor, on leaving the Hart's Corners station, entered the rear car and commenced there to collect fares, &c., and on reaching the forward platform of the car, the brakeman informed him that they had just passed a gentleman *who appeared to be hurt,* whereupon the train was instantly backed, to ascertain particulars and render assistance. Mr. B. concluded to return home and *secure proper* medical *attendance. He blames no* one but himself for the injuries he has sustained.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 376 deaths in the City the past week, which is a decrease of 93 as compared with the report of the week previous. The principal causes of death were: Appoplexy, 9; consumption, 51; inflammation of the lungs, 5; *congestion of the brain, 8; dropsy in the head, 19;* diarrhœa, 48; dysentery, 42; inflammation of the bowels, 14; cholera infantum, 103; convulsions, infantile, 33; marasmus, infantile, 31. There were 6 cases of measles and 2 of small-pox. Fifteen deaths resulted from violent causes, 1 from sunstroke and 6 from old age. The nativity table: 458 natives of the United States, 50 of Ireland, 33 of Germany and 8 of England.

Stage Proprietors.

The Forty-eighth-street line of Broadway stages stop at Fortieth-street. Passengers are at liberty to walk up the eight blocks—which is very kind of the proprietors.

There is no commutation now on the different stage lines. You have to pay double to cross from the East to the North River above Cortlandt-street—yet there was an engagement in which the public was "the party of the second part," that a commutation should be kept up perpetually, as it has been until now.

Observance of the Sabbath.

The clock on Trinity Church shows an admirable example of Sabbath observance to which the congregation of that Church and the public generally, using the whole of yesterday (accused, no doubt, by a conscientious feeling that it was improper to perform its usual daily avocations on the Sabbath day.) *It rested from its labors,* its hands pointing to ten minutes of one—but whether of *one* in the morning or one in the afternoon, did not appear upon its face.

The Curse of the Minstrels.

In one of the places where minstrels, colored for the occasion, sing nightly, at 25 cents a pair of ears, a lady, who proved to be the indignant wife of one of the singers, entered and passed up close to the footlights during the performance. She sat very still until her own spouse commenced singing a solo, the air, "Wait for the Wagon." Then standing up and shaking a pretty fist at the minstrel, "Shut up," said she, "you may wait for the wagon, but *I won't. Take a ride, will you? I'll ride you,*" and leaping upon the stage she gathered the little minstrel in her arms and bore him off back of the curtain, amid the roars of the audience.

☞ The man that never laughs came into town by the Erie Road last evening. Beware of him. He makes the air heavy where he stops, and those who are forced into his companionship grow gloomy and morose, and are a curse to their friends until they remove themselves by suicide. Children cower when he passes; and well they may,—for what mildew is to the growing grain is the man that never laughs to all that come within the circle of his influence.

Lectures on "Spiritualism."

As an illustration of the nature of the "spiritual" influences invoked in prayer on successive Sundays at the Stuyvesant Institute, we subjoin a brief notice of their last mockery of the ordinary forms of Christian worship. We say so advisedly, inasmuch as under the forms of prayer and worship the object is undisguisedly the degradation of Christianity and the Scriptures as an exclusive Revelation.

The subject was "Ancient Mythology and the Scriptures as viewed from the stand-point of Spiritualism," by Mr. Fishbough. The lectures introduced the "exercises" of the day by reading the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Psalms; then, uttering a prayer, he implored that "God's Holy Spirit would prepare the audience for the indowings of his love and wisdom." He thanked "God that he had not left himself without a witness, that all along the course of human history there had been the consecutive manifestation of Divine wisdom—all tending to the salvation of man from spiritual opposition to the divine government." In reference to "Spiritualism," the speaker prayed "that his audience might be enabled," through the agency, we presume, of that holy spirit he had invoked, "*to see the relation of one fact to another,*" and that he would "assist the speaker, with a single eye to His glory, *through Christ our Lord. Amen.*" In what *sense, whether liberal or mythical*—Christ the mediator, the second person in the Trinue Deity, or Christ the "Chrishna" of Volney, or Christ the Saviour of sinners—Christ a palpable reality, or Christ a figure and a *fiction*—we are not able to say.

He said it had been contended that the Bible and the Heathen Mythology are of common origin and value.

He observed "that he did not stand there to support the pretensions of the Bible as a revelation, merely *as such*," we presume he meant "specially, exclusively," for he afterwards contended that "all nations had had their revelations. The good and the true in Heathenism had been recognized by the Apostles and by Christ, who had quoted heathen poets, and Heathenism in its turn had endorsed Christianity."

He said if "his audience would read that apocryphal book, *The Shepherd of Hermas,*" and *The Epistles of Ignatius,* and *Polycarp, in the light of Spiritualism,* they would find themselves much edified." He did not say whether this "light" was the same light as the light of God's Holy Spirit *which he had invoked in his prayer.* But he did say that he would have been glad had these books been found and accepted in the canon. He said, "Balaam came under the divine *afflatus.* There is a truth that must be recognized, namely, that heathen kings, prophets and *nations* had all been favored with *true* revelations, of which the miraculous appearance of the star to the Eastern Magi" was but an isolated instance among many which were cited.

"As to the interior history and *rationale* of these revelations, if they were corruptions or fabrications upon the ancient astronomy, *whence came the astronomy?*

The inventor of the signs of the zodiac, the compiler of the constellations was *actually,* according to *him, nothing more nor less than a medium.* To him, they were mapped out in vision. Unless we most grossly misunderstood the drift of his position, it was that the magi and astronomers of olden ages were identical in description with the "Spiritual mediums" of modern *days, who listen to mysterious* knockings and rappings, and whose intercourse with the World of Spirits and with the philosophy of things, is limited to that channel. Here was a gratuitous theory. Then he proceeded to illustrate and enforce the theory of "correspondences," to what argumentative end we could not see, inasmuch as the whole controversy turned upon a previous begging of the question, namely, that these rappings and knockings *are* the perfectly legitimate utterances of spirits from another world. *Not a word did he say to make this foundation sure. He took its truth for granted.*

"The heathen fictions," he said, "*like many histories in the Bible,* are but *representatives of particular forms* and phases in the structure of mind and society." "In a peculiarity of verbal clothing and imagery, they come to us in grossness which requires us to look beyond the letter and regard the correspondential internal spirit by which, with a new and living interest, they are both to be interpreted." "In the constellations, undoubtedly, might be traced the whole *Bible* history, *that of the incarnation of the Logos, particularly.*

We need not follow the Speaker on this beaten track. He seemed willing to take either Volney or Swedenborg with him, as either might be useful in the support of his fundamental assumption as to the "*Spirit*" origin of *all* revelations, *and the equal value of any of them.*

"Every nation," according to him, "had enjoyed its divine dispensation." "When," said the lecturer, "this revelation and dispensation becomes a dead form, it is put away; or rather its spirit remains; the *effete* material, *literal* existence, as a lower dispensation, is destroyed or superseded."

If men pray for God's Spirit, through Christ, to "enlighten the eyes of their understandings," either as to His nature and will or human duty, they must pray to Him under the preliminary admission, that these "*knockings* and *rappings*" are really what they profess to be, and that they constitute an authority *above* and *beyond* all Scripture, the only authentic form of intercourse between mind and matter, between God and man, between the Supreme Judge and the guilty sinner. We have said enough to indicate the character of these discourses.

Farmers' Club.

The Buffalo *Commercial* promises soon to satisfy our correspondent that most of the members of the Farmers' Club are a set of garrulous old women, without any valuable knowledge of agriculture, and precious little on any subject of general interest. This he will do, he thinks, as soon as he can get a copy of their records. Can't Mr. Meigs hurry up a copy of the records?

Calendar of Prisoners for General Sessions, August Term, 1855.

We are indebted to Mr. John K. Westmore, Clerk of the City Prison, for the calendar:

Grand Larceny	30	Forgery	8
Burglary	17	Disorderly House	2
Robbery	6	Rape	1
Felonious assault and battery	7	Perjury	1
Bigamy	1	Embezzlement	1
Murder	6	False Pretences	1
Total			61

Attempted Suicide.

A man named Eli Swinnen, supposed to be insane, on Saturday morning attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the roof of the house No. 39 Oak-street, but was prevented by the interference of some of the neighbors. He was taken to the Station-house for disposal.

An Old Attempt at Counterfeiting.

A woman named Harriet Green, living in room No. 15 of house No. 202 Grand-street, procured some laudanum at the drug-store of B. E. Smith, No. 261 Monroe-street, of which she swallowed a portion. She then got into one of Tyson & Co.'s stages, on the route down-town. On arriving near the corner of Centre-street, she informed a Mr. Doherty of the fact, and he took her from the stage and conveyed her to the Station-house, where Dr. McDonnell being sent for he relieved her sufferings, and sent her home in care of her husband shortly after midnight.

☞ The Delegates from this City to the Liquor Dealers' State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 8th inst., had a meeting at Montgomery's, Beekman-street, on Saturday afternoon. They will meet again at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, at 2 P. M. They go to Syracuse by means of the People's Line of Steamboats.

Fire.

A fire broke out in the premises of Nathan E. Robins, Charcoal Dealer, situated in Twenty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Mr. Robins estimates his loss at $150. Mr. Owen Dooker, who occupied a portion of the sheds for stabling, &c., sustained a loss of about $200. Mr. Samuel Walker, the owner of the sheds, computes his loss at $250.

Saved in Time.

An Irish laborer, of the age of 18 years, named Thomas Davis, yesterday morning at three o'clock, while drunk, fell over the pier at the foot of Roosevelt-street into the water, whence, after considerable of a ducking, he was rescued by Officer McGuire. In view of the water having mixed with the rum which he had imbibed, and his senses being restored to an equilibrium, he was let off at the charge of drunkenness.

Window Smashing.

A nymph of the pave, named Mary Dugan, while engaged in the demolition of the window-glass at her boarding-house, in Water-street, cut her arm seriously. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, where her wounds were dressed.

Explosion.

A fluid lamp exploded on Saturday night in the house No. 148 Canal-street to the damage of about $60 worth of millinery goods. The flames were extinguished with recourse to the engines.

Coroner's Investigations.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

A carman named William Clare, on Saturday fell into the river off of Pier No. 5 North River; he was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was soon recovered and taken to the First Ward Police Station. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict as above was rendered. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wilhelm, on the body of a child, 2½ years of age, named Michael Driscoll, whose parents reside at No. 12 Pearl-street, who was killed by being run over while crossing State-street, by a coach, No. 50, driven by William Devoy, of Smith-street, Brooklyn. Verdict, "Accidental death." Devoy, who had been held in custody, was thereupon released.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest on the body of Benson McGowan, aged 23 years, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, near Third-avenue, who came by his death from accidental causes as follows: While deceased, who was an express wagon driver, was driving through Eighty-third-street, his horses took fright and ran away at a terrible pace, turning into the Third-avenue. As they turned the corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue, McGowan let drop the *reins, and in endeavoring to regain them he passed* from the wagon on to the pole, when the horses ran against a pile of bricks, throwing him between the horses and the wagon, where he became entangled in the whiffletrees and was dragged nearly to the corner of Eighty-first-street, where he became disengaged from the wagon. He was then taken up insensible by some citizens and conveyed to the drug store of Dr. Schreiber, where he died in about half an hour. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FELL FROM A WINDOW.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body of a child aged 3 years, born in this City, and residing at No. 92 Columbia-street with its parents, named Mary Black, who was killed by falling from the third story window of the building where she lived. Verdict, "Death by fracture of the frontal bone and other injuries accidentally received in falling from the third story window of the rear house of No. 92 Columbia-street."

Police News.

ARREST FOR STEALING $7,000.

A few days since, the President of the Bank of Lansingburg, Mr. Edmond Tracy, delivered three packages of bank bills, all of the Bank over which he presided, to the value of $6,895 to Charles N. Wheeler, the agent or proprietor of the Commercial Express Company, with instructions to forward them to this City. *Some few days elapsed* when Mr. Tracy learned that the bills had not reached their destination, and that the *expressman was unheard from. The matter was im*mediately placed in the hands of the City authorities, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Wheeler, which being placed in the hands of Lieut. Hutchins of the Fifth District he, with the assistance of Officer *Greer, made search and succeeded on Friday evening* in arresting the accused just as he came from a hotel *corner of West and Spring-street. Prisoner was taken* back to Troy on Saturday.

HURT IN A ROW.

Patrick Desson, at a late hour on Friday night, engaged in a row with some colored women at the foot of Chambers-street, in the course of which he had his skull fractured by a blow from a bar of iron received at the hands of Charles Stewarts, employed in Stuart's Sugar Refinery. He was taken to the Hospital.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.

Richard Clark, an Irishman, 38 years of age, employed as a private watchman, was on Saturday night *arrested,* charged with having discharged a loaded musket through a rear window, at one John Kelley. While the husband was being arrested, his wife, Elizabeth, aged 41, made a desperate assault on officer McDougall with an axe, which she plied with such vigor that it must have *proved serious, if not fatal, but for* the timely assistance of some citizens, who disarmed her. They were both held to bail in $1,000.

CUTS AND THRUSTS.

John Gorman was on Saturday night severely cut on the head by a blow from a club, in the hands of a German grocer named Frederick Smith. The injured man was taken to the Station-house and cared for by the District Surgeon. The "knight of the club" was held to answer in $300, by Justice Brennan.

POCKET PICKING.

As James B. Welsh was standing at the door of his *store, at No. 4 Chatham-street, on Saturday night, his* watch was severed from the chain to which it hung by some adroit thief. The watch is a gold detached lever, with hunting case, marked with the initials H. D. W.

Andrew Williams, described as a bell-hanger, aged 22, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Webster, charged with burglarious entry into the exchange office of H. R. Seixas, of No. 77 West Broadway, whence he stole $6 in copper coin. Prisoner was seen to scale a fence in rear of the building and was also observed to return with his booty. Committed in full by Justice Welsh in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

A boy of 14 years of age, named Jeremiah Santoone, was arrested on suspicion of stealing a gold watch of the value of $50. The boy asserts that he found the watch hanging up in the water-closet of a store in Cortlandt-street; and that he sold it to a Jew. Committed for examination.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Officer Cowan of the First District, yesterday made arrest of Edward Flinn, late of Boston, charged as a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that he stole a trunk of clothing of a traveler at that place. Notice of the theft was transmitted by telegraph to this City, and on his arrival he was arrested on his offering the check to the baggage master. Prisoner denies the charge, and asserts that the check he presented was the one he received for his own trunk when he left Boston. He was held pending his return.

STABBING AFFAIR—PROBABLE FATAL RESULTS.

A row arose on Saturday night in a low grogery in William near Duane-street, where a party of Germans and Italians were drinking in company with a large number of the weaker sex. In the course of the evening, a young man named John Lovejoy, of No. 55 Rose-street, with several friends, entered the place to wet their whistles. While they were in the store, a quarrel arose as to an insult alleged to have been offered to one of the females, in which lager bier flew around. Lovejoy says that then an assault was made on him by several of those present, and he was requested to leave by the proprietor. He was driven to the pavement by two men, one holding a seat in his hand and, as asserted, the other stabbing at him with a stiletto, or some other such weapon, which it is thought penetrated the bladder. Lovejoy fell to the pavement, and was conveyed by his companions to the Hospital, where Dr. Van Buren attended him, considering his case extremely critical. The Italian named Peter Bovier, was arrested as the perpetrator; he was locked up to await the result.

ANOTHER LAGER-BIER AND STABBING CASE.

A row occurred in the lager-bier saloon, No. 186 Third-street, on Saturday night, in which Christopher Wallengen, a German, was stabbed with a dirk knife in the head, as is alleged, by Christopher Ballmier, also a German. The condition of the injured man is such as to preclude the possibility of his appearing before the magistrate. Policeman White arrested Ballmier, who was held to bail for examination by Justice Brennan.

ARRESTED.

Yesterday, Captain of the Seventh Police District arrested John Williams on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit bills—two $5 bills and a $5 bill purporting to be the issue of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company Bank of Logansport, Indiana, State being no such bank in existence. On the person of the accused was also found other bogus, half dollars, and about $30 in good currency. Committed for examination by Justice Brennan.

The Joseph Walker Case.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aug 3.

Mandamus—Writ issued.

The People ex rel. Lovel B. Pond vs. Fernando Wood.—This was an application for a mandamus. It will be remembered that some time since the Superior Court granted an order, directing Fernando Wood to pay over the money due to Walter R. Jones to Lovel B. Pond, in payment of salaries of Jones. The Mayor neglecting to obey this order, Mr. Pond applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus.

Cowles, J.—The writ of mandamus should not issue except when it is necessary to enforce the rights of the party seeking his aid, and in that sense of cases only where no other adequate remedy exists. In this case it is unnecessary to inquire whether the order made by the Superior Court directing the Comptroller to procure the warrant, to be countersigned by the Mayor, was one which the Mayor himself was bound to obey; nor is it necessary to determine whether an order could properly be made for the payment of moneys due by the corporation of this City, until such corporation had itself been made a party to the proceeding. All of these questions the Superior Court, which made the order, can determine for itself whenever the question shall arise before that tribunal. It is sufficient for all the purposes of this motion to say that that court possesses ample power by process of attachment to enforce its own orders. That remedy is open to the relator here. If the Mayor was bound to obey, it was the duty of the relator to obtain the order of the Superior Court to enforce the Mayor's obedience to that; if he refused the writ of the relator is simple, direct and effective and being on the most proper forum in which to enforce the rights of the applicant in the case in which his proceedings have been instituted. The powers of another tribunal should not be invoked unless the Court having original jurisdiction should, from want of proper authority, be unable to enforce its own orders or decrees. Even if this order is to be regarded as the order of Chambers, and not the act of the Superior Court, by section 402 of the code, the Judge is vested with full and ample authority to enforce obedience. If obedience is the duty of the Mayor. If, on the other hand, as the respondents contends, the order itself is not binding—a question I leave to be solved by the Superior Court—then manifestly no writ of mandamus should issue from this Court. I have a doubt of the motion upon the single ground that the order, if binding on the Mayor, can be promptly enforced by the Court or Judge by whom it was made.

The motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk County Musical Convention.

Mattituck, L. I., *Friday,* Aug. 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Suffolk County Harmonic Society held its third quarterly meeting in this place, commencing on Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. William B. Bradbury, of your City, continuing through Wednesday and Thursday, and closing on Thursday evening with a public concert. About 100 performing members were present, and if you had been here among the goodly number of honorary members, you would have been convinced that old Suffolk has not yet lost her voice, and if the rest of the world cannot hear, 'tis because their ears are too dull for sweet sounds. The concert was attended by an appreciative audience too large by half for the beautiful church—the music, consisting of chants, glees, solos, duets, quartets and sacred music, in the first part, and the second part closing with part of the Cantanta or Oratorio of Daniel or the Captivity and Restoration.

Many thanks are due to the people of Mattituck for their generous hospitality, and I am sure the members of the Society will long remember the pleasant and happy convention at Mattituck and its able conductor. N. A. T.

Countersunkship.

A gentleman well known to those who are up in the affairs of our Public Schools, is to be married in Greenport, on Wednesday of this week. Many of the friends of the parties have already gone down in the steamer. More go this evening on the cars, and still more to-morrow. A "pic-nic" is to be given on Tuesday in honor of the affair, on Shelton's Island, under the "trysting tree." The *bridal party will leave Long Island on Wednesday* morning, after marriage, for Saratoga Springs and Niagara Falls.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial and Conviction for Selling Lager Bier.

The case of the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City *vs.* Jacob Schmidt, who keeps a lager bier place in Newark-avenue, was tried on Friday before Recorder Cutter. The complaint was for the violation of a City Ordinance in selling intoxicating liquor without a license. Richard D. McClelland, Jr., Corporation Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and M. A. Q. Keasby, Esq., of *Newark, for the defence. Evidence was first taken* proving the sale of lager bier on the 2d day of July, *by Schmidt,* in his place. Two or three witnesses then testified to the intoxicating effects of lager *upon them.*

The defence then introduced Dr. Philip Muller of New-York, who testified that he had analyzed lager-bier, and the relative proportions of alcohol in lager-bier and in English ale are, for lager-bier, 1 to 9 per cent, and English ale 5 per cent. He had seen Germans drink it freely without being intoxicated thereby. He had seen 22 quarts per day drank without producing intoxication. It is recommended in various cases, by physicians, as a tonic. It makes men strong and fat; and makes them cool, because it contains 25 per cent of carbonic acid. Malt and hops are the only ingredients entering into the composition of lager beer.

Christian Matthews testified that he had seen a person drink sixty pint glasses of lager-bier in two hours' time, without being intoxicated by it.

The prosecution then introduced further evidence to prove that lager-bier had an intoxicating effect, *and the case was submitted.*

Recorder Cutter decided against the defendant, and fined him $10 and costs, which he refused to pay, and was committed to the cells.

This case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Salt Manufacture at Syracuse.—The *manufacture of salt at the Salt Springs in Onon*daga County is carried on but seven months in the *year. The average product of solar and fine salt* is about five and a half millions of bushels, though *the Syracuse Journal thinks* the amount manufactured the present year will reach six million bushels. Any one who owns a "block" or "vats," as the works are called, can get the salt water from *the State for one cent a bushel of salt made,* which includes cost of inspection. Certain rules are observed among those engaged in the manufacture of salt, so as to prevent competition, dull prices, &c. No manufacturer is allowed to make more than 20,000 per annum, and the minimum price is fixed at $1 25 per barrel of five bushels. The present price is $1 30 per barrel. A Committee, chosen by the manufacturers, act as selling agents; each party's salt is sold by turn, and the *whole details are equitably and eminently for self*interest. There is more salt manufactured at these *Springs* than the aggregate manufacture of all other parts of the country. Some of the salt wells are *sunk directly* through the fresh waters of Onondaga Lake; but most of the springs are on its borders. The salt is of a far superior quality, and generally finds a good market; if, however, sales are small, the price never falls below $1 25 per barrel.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

Saturday, Aug. 4—2 P. M.

Ashes—Remain dull and heavy, as before quoted. The Inspection Warehouse contained, to-day, 208 bbls. Pearls, and 2,186 bbls. Pots,—together, 2,427 bbls.

Coffee—The market is pretty active and buoyant—the day's sales (including 200 bags. Java at 14½c., 300 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c., and 1,250 Rio at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb.

Cotton—In no fair request at our quotations:

New-York Classification.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9½	9½	9¾	9¾
Middling	11	11½	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

Flour and Meal—State and Western brands are less active, but otherwise essentially unaltered. The day's transactions amount to 8,000 bbls., within our range:

Ordinary State	$9 10@	$9 12½
Straight State	9 25@	9 40
Favorite and Extra State	9 45@	9 62½
Mixed Western	9 25@	9 37½
Common to good Western and Michigan	9 40@	9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 65@	9 87½
Common to good Ohio	9 40@	9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 75@	9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 90@	10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 90@	10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 90@	10 00
Extra Genesee	10 00@	10 12½

Canadian is salable and firm; 1,000 bbls. common to choice extra brands, mostly 50 shillings @ 52 6d. Southern is still more active at former prices. 2,750 bbls. were disposed of at $9 75@$10 for mixed to choice, 10 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $7 50 per barrel. Corn Meal is in better request, and 500 bbls. were sold at $4 75@$4 87½ ₩ bbl. Brandywine is selling only at $4 62½ ₩ bbl.

Wheat—Is more freely offered, and is at the decline. The day's sales reach 19,000 bushels, principally at $1 95@$2 05 for White, and $1 80@$1 90 for Red, as to quality. Rye is scarce and nominal. Corn is in more active demand at improved figures. The day's business consists of 61,000 bushels, principally at 80c. for yellow, the latter rate for prime. Barley has not varied. Corn is dull and nominal

BANK NOTICES.

THE CHEMICAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after SATURDAY, the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., both inclusive.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 Wall-st., New-York, August 4, 1855.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
E. H. ARCHER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. KING, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 Wall-st., New-York, August 4, 1855.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
E. H. ARCHER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. KING, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office in the City of Utica, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JOHN C. BENOM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer Books closed until that time.
By order.
GARDNER NORWOOD, Secretary.
Aug 4 1855.

FIVE AND FIVE EIGHTHS PER CENT.—OFFICE OF THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, August 4, 1855.—A Dividend of FIVE AND FIVE EIGHTHS PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS H. DANIEL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order of the Board.
DAVID DAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Mechanics' Banking Association, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on the 1st inst., declared a Dividend of Seven per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order of the Board.
HENRY GRACKENBOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, August 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on the 15th inst. Transfer Books closed until that time.
By order.
GARDNER NORWOOD, Secretary.

FIVE AND FIVE EIGHTHS PER CENT.—OFFICE OF THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, August 4, 1855.—A Dividend of FIVE AND FIVE EIGHTHS PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS H. DANIEL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office in the City of Utica, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office in the City of Buffalo, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JAMES F. JOY, President.
E. H. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

LAND AGENTS WANTED

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 44 Wall-st.

LAND AGENTS WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.—APPLY at their Office, No. 44 Wall-st.

THE EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Emigration for the month of July, 1855, were $1,000 50.
JOHN A. KING,
President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Ocean Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS H. DANIEL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS H. DANIEL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Ocean Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS H. DANIEL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS H. DANIEL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON AND ONTONAGON RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Detroit, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
MAKE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
No. 31 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, (Water Loans,) CITY OF DETROIT 7 PER CENT. BONDS, (Sewer Loans,) CITY OF CHICAGO 7 PER CENT. BONDS, (Water Loans,) CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, (Water Loans,) DUBUQUE, IOWA, 7 PER CENT. BONDS, (Water Loans,) FOR SALE BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 6 PER CENT. COUPON (Water Loans,) CITY OF DETROIT 7 PER CENT. BONDS, (Sewer Loans,) CITY OF CHICAGO 7 PER CENT. BONDS, (Water Loans,) CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, (Water Loans,) DUBUQUE, IOWA, 7 PER CENT. BONDS, (Water Loans,) FOR SALE BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD BONDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, APPOINTED BY THE HOLDERS OF A majority of the Bonds of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Corporation, secured by Mortgage of the Road and Property of said Corporation, dated May 1, 1848, hereby give notice that they will receive proposals for the purchase of said Bonds at the Office of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Corporation, in Boston, until Monday, August 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at which time they will open the same.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
GEORGE W. PRESCOTT,
JOHN A. LOWELL,
Trustees.
Boston, July 31, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Two per cent. from the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
By order.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Two per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.
By order.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the Trustees of the
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.
Payable on demand.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the Trustees of the
MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner of BROADWAY AND WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.
Payable on demand.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the Trustees of the
BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
No. 128 BOWERY.
Payable on demand.
JOHN A. KING, President.
JOHN C. KEMON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books closed until that time.
By order.
GARDNER NORWOOD, Secretary.
Aug 4 1855.

FIVE AND FIVE EIGHTHS PER CENT.—OFFICE OF THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, August 4, 1855.—A Dividend of FIVE AND FIVE EIGHTHS PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS H. DANIEL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office in the City of Utica, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office in the City of Buffalo, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JOHN C. KEMON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXECUTIVE TIME INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, August 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
JOHN C. KEMON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Two per cent., payable on the 15th inst. Transfer Books closed until that time.
By order.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the Trustees of the
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner of BROADWAY AND WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.
Payable on demand.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK CITY Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Two per cent., payable on the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order.
D. D. SMITH.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Ocean Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS H. DANIEL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS H. DANIEL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON AND ONTONAGON RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Detroit, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP NOANOKE.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the Quarantine regulations which require all vessels to go to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from pier foot of Dr. Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 5 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Steamer.—The new and splendid steamship EUROPA, Capt. ——, will leave Spear's wharf, foot of Charlton-st., on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
For Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Palatka, and connecting at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for Thomasville, Albany, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans, Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and all points West.
Passage in the cabin, $30; steerage, $15.
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Freight taken at low rates.
No freight can be received for Nassau.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Steamer.—The new and splendid steamship NOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LIBBEY, will leave pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Palatka, and connecting at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for Thomasville, Albany, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans, Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and all points West.
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PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order of the Board.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK Central Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Two per cent., payable on the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order.
HENRY GRACKENBOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, August 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed until that time.
By order of the Board.
JOHN C. KEMON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXECUTIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, August 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed until that time.
By order of the Board.
JOHN C. KEMON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order of the Board.
DAVID DAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Mechanics' Banking Association, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on the 1st inst., declared a Dividend of Seven per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.
By order of the Board.
HENRY GRACKENBOR, Secretary.

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By order of the Board.
JOHN C. KEMON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXECUTIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, August 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed until that time.
By order of the Board.
JOHN C. KEMON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE HOME CLAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000—Office No. 6 Wall-st., corner of William-st.
DIRECTORS.
Moses Hicks, Alfred Pell, Jr., Thomas Hicks,
Moses Hicksites, Daniel Pettigrew, John Carter,
David B. Jones, William Edgar, William G. Lyon,
Elias G. Drake, Alfred Pell, Jr., Thomas Hicks,
Alexander Hamilton, Jr., John Carter,
Nathaniel Sayres, Henry Hicks, Edward Jones,
A. V. Kane, Alex. McConnell, John T. Conover.
JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.
WILLIAM HENRY CLAY, Secretary.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, $300,000.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Bell, Jr., Wm. Bell, Sr., Wm. Bell, 3d,
Wm. Bell, 4th, Wm. Bell, 5th, Wm. Bell, 6th,
Wm. Bell, 7th, Wm. Bell, 8th, Wm. Bell, 9th,
Wm. Bell, 10th, Wm. Bell, 11th, Wm. Bell, 12th,
Wm. Bell, 13th, Wm. Bell, 14th, Wm. Bell, 15th,
Wm. Bell, 16th, Wm. Bell, 17th, Wm. Bell, 18th,
Wm. Bell, 19th, Wm. Bell, 20th, Wm. Bell, 21st,
Wm. Bell, 22d, Wm. Bell, 23d, Wm. Bell, 24th,
Wm. Bell, 25th, Wm. Bell, 26th, Wm. Bell, 27th,
Wm. Bell, 28th, Wm. Bell, 29th, Wm. Bell, 30th,
Wm. Bell, 31st, Wm. Bell, 32d, Wm. Bell, 33d,
Wm. Bell, 34th, Wm. Bell, 35th, Wm. Bell, 36th,
Wm. Bell, 37th, Wm. Bell, 38th, Wm. Bell, 39th,
Wm. Bell, 40th, Wm. Bell, 41st, Wm. Bell, 42d,
Wm. Bell, 43d, Wm. Bell, 44th, Wm. Bell, 45th,
Wm. Bell, 46th, Wm. Bell, 47th, Wm. Bell, 48th,
Wm. Bell, 49th, Wm. Bell, 50th, Wm. Bell, 51st,
Wm. Bell, 52d, Wm. Bell, 53d, Wm. Bell, 54th,
Wm. Bell, 55th, Wm. Bell, 56th, Wm. Bell, 57th,
Wm. Bell, 58th, Wm. Bell, 59th, Wm. Bell, 60th,
Wm. Bell, 61st, Wm. Bell, 62d, Wm. Bell, 63d,
Wm. Bell, 64th, Wm. Bell, 65th, Wm. Bell, 66th,
Wm. Bell, 67th, Wm. Bell, 68th, Wm. Bell, 69th,
Wm. Bell, 70th, Wm. Bell, 71st, Wm. Bell, 72d,
Wm. Bell, 73d, Wm. Bell, 74th, Wm. Bell, 75th,
Wm. Bell, 76th, Wm. Bell, 77th, Wm. Bell, 78th,
Wm. Bell, 79th, Wm. Bell, 80th, Wm. Bell, 81st,
Wm. Bell, 82d, Wm. Bell, 83d, Wm. Bell, 84th,
Wm. Bell, 85th, Wm. Bell, 86th, Wm. Bell, 87th,
Wm. Bell, 88th, Wm. Bell, 89th, Wm. Bell, 90th,
Wm. Bell, 91st, Wm. Bell, 92d, Wm. Bell, 93d,
Wm. Bell, 94th, Wm. Bell, 95th, Wm. Bell, 96th,
Wm. Bell, 97th, Wm. Bell, 98th, Wm. Bell, 99th,
Wm. Bell, 100th.
JOHN L. ARTHWALL, Pres't.
WILLIAM G. LANE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HOTCHKISS,
Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE No. 54 Exchange-place, in the house of the Merchants' Exchange.—This Company will be opened for business on the 15th day of August, 1855, and will be prepared to make insurances on Marine Risks, Inland Navigation, Transportation of Merchandise, Vessels and Freights, on the most favorable terms.
The Capital Stock of $200,000 is invested in the most unexceptionable securities, and the Company is prepared to settle all losses promptly.
DIRECTORS.
W. C. Pickersgill, George Barnes, Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall, A. Iselin, jr., F. W. Edmonds,
Moss M. Oppenheim, Chas. H. Delmar, Thomas Slocomb,
C. A. Lanier, Wm. Lockwood, Hiram Hotchkiss,
Richard L. Taylor, P. P. Hammersley, Lewis R. Stone,
John Allen, Geo. Griswold, jr., Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Goodell, Wm. C. Allen, George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin, Henry P. Spaulding, Abraham Bell,
Thos. Richardson, Wm. C. Lane, G. G. Carpenter,
John H. Kinne, Moss Oppenheim, James Bell,
Jas. W. Phillips, Wm. Lockwood, Fred. C. Gossler.
Certificates of profits will be issued to the assured, entitling them to participate in the profits of the Company.
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, President.
WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Wall-st., corner of William-st.—Cash Capital, $300,000.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Bell, Jr., Wm. Bell, Sr., Wm. Bell, 3d,
Wm. Bell, 4th, Wm. Bell, 5th, Wm. Bell, 6th,
Wm. Bell, 7th, Wm. Bell, 8th, Wm. Bell, 9th,
Wm. Bell, 10th, Wm. Bell, 11th, Wm. Bell, 12th,
Wm. Bell, 13th, Wm. Bell, 14th, Wm. Bell, 15th,
Wm. Bell, 16th, Wm. Bell, 17th, Wm. Bell, 18th,
Wm. Bell, 19th, Wm. Bell, 20th, Wm. Bell, 21st,
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Wm. Bell, 25th, Wm. Bell, 26th, Wm. Bell, 27th,
Wm. Bell, 28th, Wm. Bell, 29th, Wm. Bell, 30th,
Wm. Bell, 31st, Wm. Bell, 32d, Wm. Bell, 33d,
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Wm. Bell, 37th, Wm. Bell, 38th, Wm. Bell, 39th,
Wm. Bell, 40th, Wm. Bell, 41st, Wm. Bell, 42d,
Wm. Bell, 43d, Wm. Bell, 44th, Wm. Bell, 45th,
Wm. Bell, 46th, Wm. Bell, 47th, Wm. Bell, 48th,
Wm. Bell, 49th, Wm. Bell, 50th, Wm. Bell, 51st,
Wm. Bell, 52d, Wm. Bell, 53d, Wm. Bell, 54th,
Wm. Bell, 55th, Wm. Bell, 56th, Wm. Bell, 57th,
Wm. Bell, 58th, Wm. Bell, 59th, Wm. Bell, 60th,
Wm. Bell, 61st, Wm. Bell, 62d, Wm. Bell, 63d,
Wm. Bell, 64th, Wm. Bell, 65th, Wm. Bell, 66th,
Wm. Bell, 67th, Wm. Bell, 68th, Wm. Bell, 69th,
Wm. Bell, 70th, Wm. Bell, 71st, Wm. Bell, 72d,
Wm. Bell, 73d, Wm. Bell, 74th, Wm. Bell, 75th,
Wm. Bell, 76th, Wm. Bell, 77th, Wm. Bell, 78th,
Wm. Bell, 79th, Wm. Bell, 80th, Wm. Bell, 81st,
Wm. Bell, 82d, Wm. Bell, 83d, Wm. Bell, 84th,
Wm. Bell, 85th, Wm. Bell, 86th, Wm. Bell, 87th,
Wm. Bell, 88th, Wm. Bell, 89th, Wm. Bell, 90th,
Wm. Bell, 91st, Wm. Bell, 92d, Wm. Bell, 93d,
Wm. Bell, 94th, Wm. Bell, 95th, Wm. Bell, 96th,
Wm. Bell, 97th, Wm. Bell, 98th, Wm. Bell, 99th,
Wm. Bell, 100th.
JOHN L. ARTHWALL, Pres't.
WILLIAM G. LANE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HOTCHKISS,
Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE MEDICAL COUNSELLOR.
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
A MEDICAL WORK OF GREAT VALUE AND IMPORTANCE, containing 250 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Address, or call on DR. J. B. HUNTER, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York. Consultations on Females, Office hours, 9 to 3 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

A NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Address, or call on DR. J. B. HUNTER, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York. Consultations on Females. Office hours, 9 to 3 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

DR. CHAS. RAYMOND—Surgeon, formerly of Edinburgh and a large practice in the country, will be found at his office, No. 4 Bond-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES.—Among the greatest discoveries of the age, Ward's Female Pills stand pre-eminent. Ladies can rely on them as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy in all cases of suppression, irregularities and obstructions, however obstinate. Office hours, 9 to 3 and 6 to 8 o'clock. Office Chart—at the door of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

HAMMETT'S—WARREN'S CHAMBER FURNITURE, will find a large assortment at the corner of Broadway and Reade-st. Also, a large assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Mattresses, &c., at the lowest prices.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL CURTAIN CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to clean Curtains, Carpets, Furniture, &c., in the most perfect manner. Orders left at No. 61 Walker-st., or at the Depot, No. 1 Astor House, will receive prompt attention.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, No. 82 Canal-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP NOANOKE.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the Quarantine regulations which require all vessels to go to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from pier foot of Dr. Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 5 Broadway.

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By order of the Board.
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By order of the Board.
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DIRECTORS.
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Moses Hicksites, Daniel Pettigrew, John Carter,
David B. Jones, William Edgar, William G. Lyon,
Elias G. Drake, Alfred Pell, Jr., Thomas Hicks,
Alexander Hamilton, Jr., John Carter,
Nathaniel Sayres, Henry Hicks, Edward Jones,
A. V. Kane, Alex. McConnell, John T. Conover.
JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.
WILLIAM HENRY CLAY, Secretary.

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CAPITAL AND ASSETS, $300,000.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Bell, Jr., Wm. Bell, Sr., Wm. Bell, 3d,
Wm. Bell, 4th, Wm. Bell, 5th, Wm. Bell, 6th,
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Wm. Bell, 40th, Wm. Bell, 41st, Wm. Bell, 42d,
Wm. Bell, 43d, Wm. Bell, 44th, Wm. Bell, 45th,
Wm. Bell, 46th, Wm. Bell, 47th, Wm. Bell, 48th,
Wm. Bell, 49th, Wm. Bell, 50th, Wm. Bell, 51st,
Wm. Bell, 52d

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Business Notices.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.—Dr. J. C. AYER & CO. have the pleasure to announce to the public that they have succeeded in producing a preparation from the Cherry, which will be found to possess the most valuable medicinal properties hitherto combined in any remedy for the cure of Pulmonary Complaints. Having for many years been engaged in the analysis of vegetable substances, and in the preparation of medicines, they have been enabled to produce from the Cherry a concentrated extract, which will be found to contain all the curative properties for which the bark is celebrated, in a more active state than in any other preparation. In the Cherry Pectoral, the Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and even the early stages of Consumption, are controlled by a few doses, and the patient restored to health and vigor. Where the seeds of disease are implanted in the system, and the climax of fatal symptoms is rapidly approaching, this remedy must be resorted to, if relief is obtained. Originating in the conviction that the vast amount of pain and suffering which prevails in our midst, from Pulmonary Complaints, might be relieved, if not cured, by the use of a proper remedy, the Cherry Pectoral is offered to the afflicted, with the confidence that it will do for them what it has done for thousands of others. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.—Prepared and sold by R. P. SWEET, 115 Nassau-st., corner of Ann. Also, by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5